

BY AUTHORITY.



LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the second session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the third day of December, A. D. 1860, and ended on Monday, the fourth day of March, A. D. 1861.

TREATIES.

Claims Convention with New Granada. Concluded at Washington, September 10, 1857. Ratifications exchanged at Washington, November 8, 1860. Proclaimed by the President of the United States, November 8, 1860.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS a convention between the United States of America and the Republic of New Granada was signed in the city of Washington on the tenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, which convention, as amended by the high contracting parties, is word for word as follows:

The United States of America and the Republic of New Granada, desiring to adjust the claims of citizens of said States against New Granada and to cement the good understanding between the two States, have, for that purpose, appointed and conferred full powers, respectively, to wit: The President of the United States, upon Lewis Cass, Secretary of State of the United States, and the President of New Granada upon General Pedro A. Herran, Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of New Granada, who, after exchanging their full powers, which were found in good and proper form, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

All claims on the part of corporations, companies, or individuals, citizens of the United States upon the government of New Granada, which have been presented prior to the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, either to the Department of State at Washington, or to the minister of the United States at Bogota, and especially those for damages which were caused by the riot at Panama on the fifteenth of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, for which the said government of New Granada acknowledges its liability, arising out of its privilege and obligation to preserve peace and order in the city of Panama, shall be referred to a board of commissioners, consisting of two members, one of whom shall be appointed by the government of New Granada, and one by the government of the United States. In case of the death, absence, or incapacity of either commissioner, or in the event of either commissioner's quitting or ceasing to act, the government of the United States or that of New Granada, respectively, or the minister of the United States at Bogota, acting by its direction, shall forthwith proceed to fill the vacancy thus occasioned.

The commissioners so named shall meet in the city of Washington on the first day of September, and before proceeding to business shall make and subscribe a solemn oath to faithfully execute their office and impartially decide according to justice and equity upon all the claims laid before them, under the provisions of this convention by the citizens of the United States. And such oath shall be entered on the record of their proceedings.

The commissioners shall proceed to name an arbitrator or umpire to decide upon any case or cases in which they may differ in opinion. And if they cannot agree, they shall name an arbitrator or umpire to be appointed by the minister of the United States, whom the two high contracting parties shall invite to decide on both parties.

ARTICLE II. The arbitrator, being appointed, the commissioners shall proceed to examine and determine the claims which may be presented to them, under the provisions of this convention by the citizens of the United States, together with the evidence submitted in support of them, and shall hear, if required, one person in behalf of each government on every separate claim. Each government shall furnish upon request of either of the commissioners, such papers in its possession and control as may be deemed important to the just determination of any claim presented to them. In cases where they agree to award an individual claimant a sum of money, the amount to be paid, having due regard, in claims which have grown out of the riot at Panama of April 15, 1856, to the extent of the damage to persons, property, or destruction of property. In cases where they cannot agree the subjects of difference shall be referred to the arbitrator or umpire, whom each of the commissioners may hear, and whose decision shall be final.

ARTICLE III. The commissioners shall issue certificates of the sums to be paid by virtue of their awards, to the claimants, and shall keep an accurate record of the proceedings, which may be referred to by the United States, and shall be paid to the Government of the United States, at Washington, in equal semi-annual payments, the first payment to be made six months from the termination of the commission, and the whole payment to be completed within eight years from the same date, and each payment shall bear interest (also payable semi-annually) at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the day on which the award was made, until the same is paid. To meet these payments the government of New Granada hereby specially appropriates one half of the compensation of the President of the United States, made April 15, 1859, and approved June 4, 1860, and also one half of the dividends which may be received from the profits of the same road, provided in the fifth article of the same contract; but if these funds should prove insufficient to make the payments as above stipulated, New Granada will provide other funds for that purpose.

ARTICLE IV. The commission herein provided shall terminate its labors in nine months from and including the day of its organization, and may be renewed by the high contracting parties, and may appoint a secretary to assist in the transaction of its business.

ARTICLE V. The conclusions of this commission shall be final, and its awards shall be a full discharge to the Government of New Granada of all claims of citizens of the United States against that republic which may have accrued prior to the termination of this convention.

ARTICLE VI. Each government shall pay its own commissioner, but the umpire, as well as the incidental expenses of the commission, shall be paid by the United States and the other half by New Granada.

ARTICLE VII. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in Washington. In faith whereof, the plenipotentiaries, have signed this convention, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Washington, this tenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

LEW. CASS, [SEAL] P. A. HERRAN, [SEAL]

And whereas the said convention, as amended, has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington on the fifth instant, by Lewis Cass, Secretary of State of the United States, and Pedro A. Herran, Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of New Granada, on the part of their respective governments.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

JAMES BUCHANAN, [SEAL] By the President: LEW. CASS, Secretary of State.

Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Belgians. Concluded at Washington, December 21, 1859. Ratifications exchanged at Washington, October 19, 1860. Proclaimed by the President of the United States, October 20, 1860.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Postal Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Belgians was concluded and signed at Washington, on the twenty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, which convention is, word for word, as follows:

POSTAL CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND BELGIUM.

Articles agreed upon between the General Post Office of the United States of America and Joseph Hubert, Postmaster General, in virtue of his constitutional powers, and the General Post Office of Belgium, His Excellency M. Blouet, Van Cuelebroeck, Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, and invested with special powers to that effect, for the reciprocal receipt and delivery of letters and packets in closed mails to be conveyed through England, under the fifteenth article of their treaty of Commerce, signed at London, the 15th of July, 1854, August, 1857, as well as by any direct line of steamships which may be established between the two countries, and in accordance with the following articles, the following details are hereby agreed upon, viz:

ARTICLE I. There shall be a periodical and regular exchange of correspondence between Belgium and the United States of America at the times and places named in the annexed schedule, and in the mails which shall be hereafter indicated, as well for letters, samples of merchandise, newspapers and printed matter, originating in the two countries, as for articles of the same nature originating in or intended for countries which shall be enabled to make use of the postal service organized by the present convention.

When the senders shall not have indicated any other place of destination, correspondence of every kind, either addressed from Belgium to the United States and their Territories, or from the United States and their Territories to Belgium, shall be invariably conveyed in the closed mails which the Belgian and United States Post Offices shall exchange in conformity to the second article of the present convention.

The two above-mentioned offices reserve to themselves, nevertheless, the right to send and receive by way of mail, and in the land mail, any correspondence originating in or destined for countries to which they respectively serve as intermediate ports.

ARTICLE II. Until other arrangements shall be made, the correspondence to be exchanged between the United States of America and Belgium shall be delivered by each party in closed mails to the proper Post Offices in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and in Belgium, through Great Britain, in conformity with the convention of August 14th, 1859, concluded between the United States of America and Belgium.

The Post Office of Belgium shall pay the expenses resulting from the transportation in transit of the mails to and from Belgium, and the Post Office of the United States shall pay the expenses resulting from the transportation of the mails to and from the United States, and the Post Office of Belgium shall pay the expenses of the mails to and from Belgium, and the Post Office of the United States shall pay the expenses of the mails to and from the United States.

ARTICLE III. The exchange of mails dispatched from the United States for Belgium, and vice versa, by way of England, shall take place through the Post Office of the United States at New York, and through the Post Office of Belgium at London.

ARTICLE IV. The exchange of mails dispatched from the United States for Belgium, and vice versa, shall be made in conformity with the provisions of the annexed schedule, and the exchange of mails shall be made in conformity with the provisions of the annexed schedule.

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FRANKFORT KENTUCKY, JUNE 27, 1861.

grammes. The price of prepayment of stitched or bound books, of pamphlets, of papers of music, of engravings, of prospectuses, of advertisements and of notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed, shall be levied at the rate of twenty-five centimes in Belgium, or of five cents in the United States, per thirty grammes, (announced) or fraction of thirty grammes.

The proceeds of the above-mentioned rates shall be levied between the offices of the two countries, in the proportion of three-fifths, or three cents, to the profit of the Post Office of Belgium, including the amounts for expenses of transport through England and across the British channel, and of two-fifths, or two cents, to the profit of the United States Office, including one cent for expenses of transportation across the Atlantic ocean.

Notwithstanding this latter clause, and until a special decision is taken by common agreement between the Post Offices of Belgium and of the United States, the division of the product of the postage on articles of printed matter other than newspapers and periodicals works, shall take place in the proportions hereinafter indicated, for such of those articles as shall be contained in the mails transported by British packets, viz:

A. Four-fifths, or four cents, to the profit of the Belgian Post Office, including three cents for expenses of transport, and one cent for the postage in the British channel, and across the Atlantic ocean.

B. One-fifth, or one cent, to the profit of the United States Post Office for the expenses of transportation over the territory of the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals works of every sort sent in conformity with the above-mentioned conditions shall be subject to the respective laws and regulations of the country to which they are addressed, and of any kind of postage levied on the mails transported by an ordinary letter of the same country. Those which shall contain characters of any kind, and in the land mail, any correspondence originating in or destined for countries to which they respectively serve as intermediate ports, may always be separated from the wrapper.

ARTICLE III. Letters and packets dispatched between the exchange offices of the respective Post Offices shall be accompanied by a letter bill in which shall be stated, in the case of correspondence established by the present convention, the number, the weight, or the postage of the articles which the Post Office of Belgium shall deliver to the Post Office of the United States, and vice versa, and the acknowledgment of the receipt thereof. The letter bills and acknowledgments shall be according to the forms annexed marked A and B.

ARTICLE IV. If there should be no letter or other article of printed matter, or if the letter or other article should be lost, the Post Office of Belgium shall make up a blank letter bill showing that fact, and the Post Office of the United States shall, nevertheless, be bound to the corresponding office.

ARTICLE V. The letter bills and acknowledgments shall be delivered to the respective Post Offices in conformity with the provisions of the annexed schedule, and the exchange of mails shall be made in conformity with the provisions of the annexed schedule.

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FRANKFORT KENTUCKY, JUNE 27, 1861.

ing and posted in countries beyond Belgium and mailed to and deliverable in the United States or its Territories, the foreign postage (other than that of Belgium and other than that of the United States) is to be added to the postage stated in Article XXIII. And the two Post-offices are mutually to furnish each other with lists stating the foreign postage to which the mails are subject, and the amount thereof must be absolutely prepaid, or must be left unpaid, either to their destination or to be determined upon by mutual consent. Lists are duly furnished, neither country is to mail to the other any letter from foreign countries beyond it, or for foreign countries beyond the country to which the mail is sent.

ARTICLE XXVI. The provisions established by Articles XIX, XX, XXI, XXII, XXIII, XXIV, XXV, and XXVI, as well as the last paragraph of Article XIV, so far as they are applicable, shall be made to apply to the correspondence which may be exchanged by any direct line of steamers running between the United States and Belgium.

ARTICLE XXVII. The Post-office Departments of Belgium and of the United States shall have full authority to introduce and put in force by common agreement such modifications in the arrangements of the present convention both in regard to the exchange of mails, and in regard to the exchange of postage on articles of printed matter, and in regard to the exchange of postage on articles of printed matter, and in regard to the exchange of postage on articles of printed matter.

ARTICLE XXVIII. The present convention shall be put in execution in the two countries one month after the exchange of ratifications, provided that the respective Post Offices of Belgium and of the United States shall have received the ratifications, and the exchange of postage on articles of printed matter, and in regard to the exchange of postage on articles of printed matter, and in regard to the exchange of postage on articles of printed matter.

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FRANKFORT KENTUCKY, JUNE 27, 1861.

and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done in the City of Washington, this twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

By the President: JAMES BUCHANAN, [SEAL] Secretary of State.

BUSINESS CARDS. JAMES SIMPSON, [SEAL] JOHN L. SCOTT, [SEAL] SIMPSON & SCOTT, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, FRANKFORT, KY.

Office Adjoining Yonnan Building—The same heretofore occupied by John L. Scott. Judge JAMES SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT will hereafter practice law in partnership in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge Simpson and the undersigned respectfully refer to all persons who have known him, either at the Bar or as Circuit Judge in early life, or more recently as Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, John L. Scott would refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him in his published card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and prompt attention. jan3 w&t-wt

A. J. JAMES, Attorney and Counselor at Law, FRANKFORT, KY. Office on West side St. Clair street, near the Court-house. feb2 w&t-wt

JOHN M. HARLAN, Attorney at Law, FRANKFORT, KY. Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan. JOHN RODMAN, Attorney at Law, ST. CLAIR STREET, Two doors North of the Court-house, FRANKFORT, KY.

JAMES P. METCALF, Attorney at Law, FRANKFORT, KY. Will practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on St. Clair street, over Mrs. Snood & Rodman's. feb2 w&t-wt

P. U. MAJOR, Attorney at Law, FRANKFORT, KY. Office on St. Clair street, near the Court-house. feb2 w&t-wt

G. W. CRADDOCK, [SEAL] CHAS. F. CRADDOCK, [SEAL] CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK, Attorneys at Law, FRANKFORT, KY. Office on St. Clair street, next door south of the Court-house. feb2 w&t-wt

WILL practice law in the Counties of Kenton, Campbell, Boone, and Boone. Collections also made in the City of Cincinnati and County of Hamilton, State of Ohio. dec2 w&t-wt

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY, Attorneys at Law, FRANKFORT, KY. Will practice law in all the Counties in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the bridge. dec2 w&t-wt

JOHN E. HAMILTON, Attorney and Counselor at Law, N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS., FRANKFORT, KY. Will practice in the County of Kenton, Campbell, Boone, and Boone. Collections also made in the City of Cincinnati and County of Hamilton, State of Ohio. dec2 w&t-wt

LIGE ARNOLD, Attorney at Law, NEW LIBERTY, KY. Will practice in the County of Owen, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties. Collections in any of the above counties promptly attended to. apr7 w&t-wt

E. A. W. ROBERTS, Attorney at Law, FRANKFORT, KY. Will practice in the Franklin Circuit Court and in the Courts of the adjoining counties. feb2 w&t-wt

GEORGE E. ROE, Attorney at Law, GREENUPSBURG, KY. Will practice law in the Counties of Greenup, Wayne, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court of Appeals. Office Main street, opposite the Court-house. jan1 w&t-wt

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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STATES RIGHTS TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER.
JUDGE GORRIAS TERRY.
FOR STATE SENATE—20TH DISTRICT.
HON. THOMAS P. PORTER.
OF WOODFORD.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.
CAPT. THOMAS STEELE.
(Regular Election, first Monday in August.)

THURSDAY.....JUNE 27, 1861.

The Neutral Attitude of Kentucky—Who Respects and who Violates it.

The result of the Congressional election, whatever other interpretation may be put on it, is an unquestionable expression of the people of Kentucky in support of her chosen attitude of neutrality respecting the fratricidal war between the North and South. There can be no doubt that it is the will of our people to adhere to this posture of neutrality. There are doubts, however, whether it can be maintained, or rather, whether it will be respected by both the belligerents. The thoughtful and efficient diplomacy of Gov. Magoffin has fortunately secured from representatives of both belligerent parties, recognitions of our neutrality, and pledges to respect it. Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, has repeatedly pledged himself—and issued his orders to Gen. Pillow accordingly—that no forces from that State shall cross into Kentucky. Gen. McClellan is pledged, on the other hand, that no troops shall pass into this State from the North. A telegram, among yesterday's dispatches from the East, attempts to discredit Gen. Buckner's report of this understanding with Gen. McClellan, in the following terms:

The letter of Gen. Buckner to Gov. Magoffin, dated at Louisville, June 10th, created much surprise here. It is understood that the interview was purely personal, solicited by Buckner, and that the letter presents no official misapprehension and erroneous view of the conversation.

That Gen. Buckner's report of the precise understanding with Gen. McClellan was strictly correct, rests not alone upon the unimpeachable accuracy, veracity, and honor of the former. It rests also on Gen. McClellan's own admission, when, upon some groundless rumor of a design on the part of Tennessee troops to occupy one of the islands of Kentucky in the Mississippi river, he demanded of Gov. Magoffin to stop the movement in accordance with the understanding had with Gen. Buckner. We could add other evidence, but Gen. McClellan's dispatch to Gov. Magoffin, of which he had the exceeding good taste to order a copy to be delivered to a private citizen of Frankfort, clinches the matter.

Now, how has Kentucky's attitude of neutrality, assumed in the Governor's proclamation, affirmed by legislative resolves, and sanctioned by the almost unanimous voice of the people of the State, been regarded? Let facts answer the pregnant inquiry.

Not one single case of its violation by Tennessee or any other Confederate State can be alleged. Not one single case of the failure of any of the legal authorities of the State to maintain it against violation by the Confederate States can be cited; while it is true that they forebore resenting the raid from the Cairo camp upon Elliott's mills.

But how stands the account on the other hand? On the very day after our Congressional election, the Federal Surveyor at Louisville issued the order blockading the Nashville railroad and embargoing our lawful commerce; a blockade being as distinctly a war measure as a cannonade. See, also, in this connexion, the official documents in another column, showing the threatened interference of a Federal spy with the transportation of camp furniture for Kentucky troops, on the insistent pretense that he and others suspected Gov. Magoffin and others!

On the same day, and up to this day, muskets unlawfully embezzled from the national arsenal, are being smuggled into Kentucky, and through Kentucky, into Tennessee, to be lawlessly distributed, not to any legalized forces, but to picked, pledged, sworn political partisans!

Simultaneously with this, Gen. Rousseau is recruiting for a brigade of Federal troops in Louisville! And yesterday, the following notice appeared in the Louisville Journal:

A MILITARY MOVEMENT.—Orders have been received at the Newport (Ky.) Barracks by the Quartermaster to prepare for the reception of 3,000 U. S. troops in the course of a week. Two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry are coming.

Now what is the meaning of this "military movement"? Does any one suppose that such a force is sent to Newport, merely to rest in barracks? Long familiar with that post, we have the impression that it has not accommodations for more than four or five hundred soldiers, if so many. Why, then, are two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry posted there? There are no accommodations whatever for cavalry at that post, so far as we have ever heard. What interpretation can be put on all these things and others which we might cite, together with the significant course of the Journal and other submission organs, other than that they imply the purpose of the Usurper, not only to disregard our neutrality, but to invade, occupy, and march over the soil of Kentucky? The Union organs promised us exemption from such indignity and outrage, if the Union Congressmen should be elected. Now let us see what next?

THE VOTE OF VIRGINIA ON THE SECESSION QUESTION.—We have at length the official vote of Virginia, as announced by Governor Letcher, on the question of secession. It gives the figures thus:

For secession.....125,050
Against secession.....20,373
Total.....145,423

Extraordinary Development—The Usurper preparing to Reduce Kentucky—Violation of our Rights and our Neutral attitude.

The following documents develop the opening of the drama by which Lincoln proposes to subject Kentucky, as he is now attempting to subject Missouri, to his lawless tyranny. Here is a Federal spy set to watch the Surveyor of the port of Louisville, and, in our opinion, to provoke such resistance to his interference as will afford the Usurper and his supporters in Kentucky a wished-for pretext to occupy Kentucky with military force, in utter contempt of our neutrality. It is an intolerable outrage against the rights and sovereignty of Kentucky for a Federal official or spy to attempt to interrupt the lawful transport of lawful goods to be used in a lawful manner on her own soil; and if the people of this once chivalrous State submit to it, we shall be deceived:

GEN. BUCKNER TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD,
LOUISVILLE, June 25, 1861.
Sir: In carrying out the instructions of the Commander-in-Chief, in reference to furnishing the troops called out in the southwestern part of the State to enforce our obligations to the General Government, with the necessary camp equipment, I have met with an unexpected obstruction in an agent of the United States. The action of this official, official he can be called, is of an arbitrary and extraordinary character, that I conceive it my duty to report it for the information of the Commander-in-Chief.

The inclosed papers will explain all that I know of the singular action of Mr. Mellen, who, as well as I can understand, claims the right under the authority of the President, to forbid the State of Kentucky from exporting her laws, even when she is thereby discharging her duty to the General Government. I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. B. BUCKNER,
Inspector-General.

To Gen. Scott Brown, Adjutant-General of Kentucky, Frankfort.

COL. LYONS TO SURVEYOR COTTON.

LOUISVILLE, June 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I am instructed by General Buckner to send to Columbus, Ky., for the use of the Kentucky State Guard, thirty tents and cooking utensils for one hundred and fifty men. Will you be kind enough to give me a permit to send them by water or rail.

Respectfully,
[Signed] HENRY J. LYONS,
Assistant Quarter-Master-General.

GEN. BUCKNER TO FEDERAL AGENT MELLON.

HEADQUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD,
LOUISVILLE, June 25, 1861.

Sir: I understand that the Collector of the Port of Louisville has represented that you are the general agent of the United States Government at this port, exercising a supervisory control over all shipments by water from Louisville. I further understand that on the application of the Quarter-master of the State troops, for a permit to ship necessary equipments for the State forces at Columbus, Kentucky, you refused your sanction, even after the Collector of the port had given his.

Am I to understand from this, that you claim the right to prevent the State of Kentucky from exercising the clear right of furnishing her own militia with what is necessary for their equipment, and that you assume, as agent of the United States Government, to supervise and veto the official acts of the constituted authorities of Kentucky, acting in accordance with existing laws?

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
[Signed] S. B. BUCKNER,
Inspector-General of Ky.

To Mr. W. P. MELLON.

COL. JOHNSON AND MAJOR CASSEDAY TO GEN. BUCKNER.

LOUISVILLE, June 25, 1861.

Sir: Under your instructions, we this morning called upon Mr. Charles B. Cotton, Collector of the Port of Louisville, and asked him to state precisely the nature of Mr. W. P. Mellen's official authority. He informed us that Mr. Mellen was the agent of the General Government, with authority over the shipments by water between Cairo and Pittsburgh, and that his Mellen's consent would be necessary to a safe transit of goods down the Ohio river.

We then called upon Mr. Mellen at the Galt House and delivered to him your note of this date, requesting him to give a written answer. This he declined to do. We called his attention to the fact that you were, as an officer of the State, seeking official information of great importance to the State from him as an officer of the General Government, and that in such cases information is almost invariably given in an official writing, and ought always to be so given when desired. With a remarkable disregard of the ordinary rules of courtesy and of official intercourse, he persisted in his refusal to sign any thing which, as he said, might be used against him. We requested him not to do with us his answer against him, but desired an official statement by which to shape our own action, he referred us to Mr. Cotton, the Collector of this port, and asked us to correspond with him. We told him that Mr. Cotton had already freely given his consent to the shipment we desired to make, showed him Mr. Cotton's permit, which had previously been shown to him by Mr. Simmons, and told him that Mr. Cotton had informed us that the permit would probably not be respected unless it was approved by him. He told us we could ship from this port under Mr. Cotton's permit, but that the articles would, in all probability, be stopped at Evansville and at Cairo, and not allowed to proceed unless the collectors of those ports were satisfied. He also told us that he supposed his consent would be sufficient to secure the safe transit of the articles to Columbus, but that he had heard suspicious reports about the State Guard; that it was well known that Gen. Magoffin was suspected, and that he was therefore unwilling to take any action in relation to them. We assured him that the articles we wished to ship would not be carried out of the State; that they were for the sole use of Kentucky troops acting under the laws of Kentucky on Kentucky soil. He said it made no difference to him whose troops they were, or how they were being used; if he suspected them, he would not consent to anything being shipped to them, no matter whether it was a paper of needles, a bushel of meat, or camp kettles. His whole conversation was cunning and evasive. At times he denied that his authority was superior to that of the Collector; but from it we believe that, if the articles are shipped by water, they will not be permitted to reach Columbus, notwithstanding the permit of the Collector of this port. We think there will be more danger of their loss if shipped by the river than if sent by rail through Tennessee, and so we report.

We are, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
[Signed] C. F. JOHNSON,
Lieut. Col. and Aid-de-Camp.

ALEX. CASSEDAY,
Maj. and Asst. Adjutant Gen. ral.

To Maj. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER, Inspector-General.

Interesting from Missouri—Battle of Boonville—The Loss on both sides—Preparations for a great Resistance—Good Crops—Trust in God—Infamous conduct of Iowa troops.

We are permitted to make the subjoined extracts from letters of two citizens of Missouri, of the first respectability, born and reared in Franklin county, Ky., well known to most of our citizens, addressed to their brother, a resident of Frankfort. Both writers voted for Bell and Everett. The atrocities perpetrated by the base tools of Lincoln's tyranny are enough to make humanity shudder:

—JUNE 21, 1861.

"DEAR BROTHER: I received your letter to-day and was glad to hear from you and that you were well; and that Kentucky has begun to open her eyes. We are wide awake, although we have no arms. I have just returned from Boonville. There had a little fight there, but no many killed. There were of Lincoln's men 3,000 and 500 of ours. They had a few rounds. We lost 3 and they 22. Our men had nothing but shot-guns and rifles. They retreated. The force with which I was moving, was eight miles away at the time. If we could have reached some of our friends, we would have whipped them easily. We had 1,200 men, 600 with good guns, 100 with shot-guns and rifles, revolvers and knives, and every man keen for a fight, but the Governor gave orders for us to go home and keep ourselves in readiness. We will have arms in a few days. You may hear a different report from this, but what I write is so, for I was there. About 700 men in camp near Columbia, well armed. We can get 50,000 men easily, and more. We can whip them and will do it. We will start in a few days. We have fine crops of every sort. Missouri is blessed with plenty. We need not fear, for we are right and a just God to look over us. We have done nothing to give them any cause to butcher our women and children as they have. They are cowards and won't fight, only when they have the advantage. They think we can't arm ourselves; but they will see soon."

—JUNE 22, 1861.

"DEAR BROTHER: I write you a few lines, in haste, to let you know the distressed condition of our country. Gov. Jackson called on the State last week for fifty thousand troops, with full assurance, as we thought, that he had a sufficient supply of arms to arm them. Our men responded to the call and started for Boonville as soon as they could. Some arrived there before the forty loads were taken by the Dutch, and to land behind, there were no arms for them to fight with, except the few shot-guns they took with them. They were attacked by the Dutch, then men killed between 20 and 30 *Confederates*, with the loss of only four men. The remainder of our troops being cut off from crossing the river and without arms, thought it best to disband and return to their homes. This was a great oversight in Gov. Jackson; but we are told that he had full assurance of sufficient supplies of arms from —. But I hope and pray to God that our Southern friends will come and take us out of the hands of the Dutch. If we had the guns to fight with, we could take our lives out here, for we have been caught napping and we will have to submit."

There were a thousand Iowa troops camped at Boonville a few miles above us on the railroad last week. Eighty of them came down to Sturgeon and looted a Union flag, and forced one of the merchants to hoist a flag in front of his store, and threatened to hang all the secessionists and have their wives bred to Union men in order to have our country filled up with Union men again. These are unbelieved things. Is it not enough to make the blood boil in a man's veins? And yet we are compelled to take their abuse."

We do not put our trust in God. He will give them their portion in due time. We do not know where Gov. Jackson is. It is thought by some that he has gone to Arkansas. We have a Dutch Governor appointed in his place, who is now in possession of Jefferson City. They get possession of all the important places in the State. We are completely sold to the Dutch. We are all well to-day, but do not know when we lie down, but what we may have our lives taken before day.

[For the Yeoman.]
Colonel A. P. Grover.

The announcement of the above named gentleman as a candidate for the State Senate in the district composed of the counties of Owen, Carroll, and Trimble, excites the hope that he may be chosen to represent the people of that district. Among the many firm and unwavering advocates of States Rights in the late sessions of the General Assembly, none occupied a more useful and decided position than Senator Grover. Vigilant, industrious, and punctual in the discharge of all his duties as a legislator, combined with his many social qualities as a gentleman, makes him as eminently proper for the place. His numerous friends in this county, of which he was once a resident, would be gratified by his return to that field whereon he has won for himself such distinction, well assured that his constituency will be ably and efficiently represented.

OBSERVER.

FRANKFORT, June 26, 1861.

How to Send Letters to and from the Confederate States.

We have received from reliable authority the following directions for sending letters to and from the Confederate States, through the agency of the American Letter Express Company, which has been recently established with agencies in Louisville and Nashville:

Enclose your letter properly directed (under cover) in another envelope, and direct to American Letter Express Company, Louisville, Ky. Also, in case of Louisville 13 cents for U. S. postage from Louisville to Tennessee line and for Express charges also enough for the Confederate postage, which is 5 cents to Nashville or any point within 500 miles of it, or 10 cents to any point beyond 500 miles. These terms apply only to letters weighing half ounce or less; for those weighing more, postage will be increased, our charge being the same (10 cents). Direct persons writing from the South to inclose letters as above, and direct to above company, Nashville, Tennessee, with 18 cents in money or Confederate postage from Nashville to Tennessee line and for U. S. postage and Express charges.

Follow the above directions and send by U. S. mail, and your letters will reach their destination with perfect security. Papers will have to be sent for the present as letters.

There will be a barbecue at Monterey, in Owen county, Saturday, July 6th. S. N. Hodges, Esq., and others will address the citizens of Owen county on that day.

BANKS MOBBED.—At Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the 24th, in consequence of the banks of that city throwing out of circulation the notes of a large number of the banks of the State, a great mob collected, and making a violent assault upon the banking houses, did them great damage, and seriously wounded many men. The civil authorities were powerless to quell the riot, and the Governor put the place under martial law.

Then and Now—The Position of the Union Democracy.

The Union Democratic State Central Committee of Kentucky, in April last, published an address to the people of Kentucky, in which they took strong and decided ground against the policy the Lincoln Government is now carrying out towards the States of the Southern Confederacy. They uttered terrible threats in that address as to what they would do, if the Lincoln Government should do, or attempt to do, certain things. Well, the Lincoln Government is making the attempt; but the Union Democracy are as submissive as lambs.

We publish below an extract from their address, in order that the reader may compare their position in April with the position they occupy now:

"What the future duty of Kentucky may be, we, of course, cannot with certainty foresee; but, if the enterprise announced in the proclamation of the President should at any time hereafter assume the aspect of a war for the overthrowing and subjugation of the seceded States through the full assertion of the national jurisdiction by a standing military force, we do not hesitate to say that Kentucky should promptly unshackle her sword in what will have then become the common cause. Such an event, if it should occur, of which we confess there does not appear to us to be a rational probability, could have but one meaning—a meaning which a people jealous of their liberty would be keen to detect, and which a people worthy of liberty would be prompt and fearless to resist. When Kentucky detects this meaning in the action of the Government, she ought, without counting the cost, to take up arms at once against the Government."

The names of the Committee who uttered the address, are as follows:

JOHN H. HARNEY,
CHAS. D. PRINCE,
CHARLES KIDLEY,
PHILIP TOMPERT,
NAT. WOLFE,
W. M. F. LLOCK,
JAMES SPEED,
W. M. P. BOONE,
HAMILTON POPE,
L. E. HARVEY.

Will the masses of the Union Democracy consent to follow such inconsistent leaders any longer? We trust not.

THE OATH TAKEN BY LINCOLN'S ARMY.

The following is a copy of the oath which Lincoln causes to be administered to all the officers in his army and navy—an oath to obey and support, not the Constitution, but the President himself:

I, —, do solemnly swear, or affirm, as the case may be, that I will bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and I will serve them honestly and faithfully, without any mental reservation, again all their enemies or opposers whatsoever; that I will obey all the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles for the government of the navy [and army] of the United States.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at —, this — day of —, 18—.

Justice of the Peace.

The New York Daily Book copies this and says:

"Let all the people read this, and then silently, before God, take an oath, not that they will obey Abraham Lincoln, but the Constitution of the United States, and of their own States, and that they will defend with their lives, the institutions of freedom, which their sires taught them to love and preserve."

THE REACTION.—Our dispatches record a riot at Milwaukee, and we may expect similar scenes to be enacted in the larger Eastern and Northern cities, as the people begin to fully realize the terrible state of affairs the Lincoln policy has inaugurated. The unlawful blockade and interruption to the internal trade of the country, is beginning to tell fearfully upon the purses, as well as the patience of the people. The following paragraph, from the Madison (La.) Courier, an intense Black Republican paper, has been forced out by the deplorable condition of affairs at that point:

Some of our citizens have large amount of provisions, which would sell in rebel States for enormous prices, and would be rebels against our Government. Other citizens have large amounts of army stores that could be sold to the same rebels for two hundred per cent. profit. Others have large quantities of whiskey, the some rebels are now paying three times as much for as can be had for it here. Other citizens still have machinery, engines, furniture, and plantation supplies, that like profitable prices would be paid for by the rebels. In short, the burdens of this war fall alike heavy upon all the material interests of our country—its farmers, its mechanics and laborers, its stock and all kind of industry, and everything valuable bears its equal part of the general depreciation.

The following is the official vote of Owen county for Congress:

Bogan	1104
Menzies	115
James	115
Dougherty	6
Stevenson	10

DEATHS BY LIGHTNING.—A correspondent, dating at Lost Creek, Ky., June 17, informs us of the death of two young men by lightning, one and a half miles from Jackson, on the 4th of May last—one named Hendley Hays, (son of John Hays) aged 22, a married man; the other, a single man, named Josaway Barnett, (son of James Barnett).

We have received from a distinguished friend of Mr. Crittenden's at Frankfort the following correction of one of the ten thousand idle but mischievous rumors of the telegraph:

FRANKFORT, June 21, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: The statement under the telegraphic head of today in the papers, that Mr. Crittenden would offer his compromise, and if not accepted, that he would advise Kentucky to secede, is without any a shadow whatever. It exists only in the imagination of the newspaper reporters. Please correct it in the Journal. No person had authority to make any such statement.

Louisville Journal, 26.

The Nashville Railroad Blockade.

The Nashville Railroad and Adams Express Company yesterday refused to take freights or passengers for Tennessee or points further South without a permit from the Surveyor of Customs. The Nashville Railroad Depot, however, is so crowded with freight that no more could be received in any event before Thursday or Friday night. In the mean time the matter will be brought before the Courts, and we presume an early decision will be given as to the legality of the question.

Louisville Courier, June 26.

Privateers Forbidden to Enter Canadian Ports

The following official order appears in the Montreal papers of Tuesday:

DOWNS STREET, June 1.

Sir: You are already aware that the Queen is desirous of observing the strictest neutrality in the contest which appears to be imminent between the United States and the so-called Confederate States of North America. I have now to inform you that, in order to give full effect to this principle, Her Majesty has been pleased to interfere with the armed ships, and also the privateers of both parties, from carrying prizes made by them into the ports, harbors, roadsteads or waters of the United Kingdom, or of any of Her Majesty's colonies or possessions abroad.

It is Her Majesty's desire that this prohibition should be forthwith notified to all proper authorities within her dominions, and I am to desire that you take measures to secure its effectual observance within the limits of your Government.

I have, &c.,
[Signed] NEWCASTLE.

Governor—The Right Honorable Sir E. W. Head, Bart, &c.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Candidate for Senator.

In accordance with the solicitations of many friends, I have consented to announce myself a candidate for the State Senate, in the district composed of the counties of Owen, Carroll, and Trimble, subject to the decision of a States Rights convention, should one be held.

BEN. M. HITT.

June 25 1-wt

Candidate for Senator.

In answer to calls made on me through the public press, and repeatedly by private citizens, I have after much reflection, concluded to announce myself as a candidate for the Senate, in the district composed of the counties of Owen, Carroll, and Trimble.

May 24th, 1861. A. P. GROVER.

State Treasurer.

We are requested to announce JAMES H. GIBBONS, the present Treasurer, a candidate for re-election at the next August election.

616 w&t-w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TERMS CASH.

Have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to sell goods at from ten to twenty per cent. lower than formerly. These terms will be extended from this date.

127 S. of the Eagle. A CONERY.

June 1 1-wt

CASH! CASH!!

CHANGE OF TERMS!
Owing to the condition of the country, and the difficulty of obtaining goods without the cash, I have determined to make no new accounts, and after the 1st of JULY, to adopt the CASH SYSTEM. When the goods are purchased, the money must be paid.

W. H. KLEIN.

May 30, 1861.

A. CONERY,

SIGN OF THE EAGLE.

Successor to W. P. Loomis.

Has just received a new assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS

JEWELRY.

Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.

127 w&t-w

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF

STRAW GOODS,

CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.

JUST OPENED BY

KEENON & GIBBONS,

DEALERS IN

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,

SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,

UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.

163 w&t-w

Lock at This.

All persons indebted to the late firm of W. H. KLEIN & CO., either by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle on or before the 1st day of April, 1862, otherwise they will have to pay the same with interest.

W. H. KLEIN & CO.,

163 w&t-w

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER,

Merchant Tailors,

Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

HAVE just imported a large and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS for gentlemen's wear, consisting of Silk and Velvet Vestings, French Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., &c., of the most fashionable styles.

Our customers and the public will find our present stock of goods equal to any to be found in similar houses in the West, and on terms as liberal. We are ready on the shortest notice to furnish a complete outfit of gentlemen's wear, made to order in the best style of fashionable tailoring, warranting all our work to give satisfaction. Call and examine our stock, on Main street, one door above the Farmers' Bank.

June 27 1m.

The Very Best!

No Doubt of It!

WHAT?

Why, Heintz's *Unsurpassable Hair Restorative*. Everybody who uses it recommends it.

Price 50c and \$1 per bottle. Sold everywhere.

W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

See advertisement, April w&t-w

MARRIED,

GOOD NEWS!

To the people of Franklin and adjoining counties,
I would announce that I have employed a Gunsmith on the

Gunsmithing Business.

IN 178

VARIOUS BRANCHES,

my Tin and Sheet Store, St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky., repairing and doing all other work at reasonable terms for CASH. No work made to order without readiness and dispatch.
G. W. Miller's Tin and Sheet Store, Frankfort, Ky.
G. W. MILLER.

RUBB & DEHONEY

I HAVE just received, and opened a handsome and desirable stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS,

to which they invite the attention of their friends and customers, as they intend to sell

CHEAP FOR CASH

and to prompt time buyers.
april 13 wAt-wtf

Seasoned Lumber AT REDUCED PRICES.

Now Is Your Chance.

AISHING to close out our present stock of lumber, we will hereafter sell for cash, popular prices, on \$1000 worth of stock, and upwards of one thousand. The lumber is superior in quality, and well-seasoned. As no the price is not paid, former prices will be charged.
J. S. & L. E. HARVIE.
may 24 wAt-wtf

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned, having been compelled by the necessity to change his location, has removed his **FOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT** from the room lately occupied by *Bayer and Ullmann, on Main Street, opposite to the Masonic Temple, where he has fitted up new premises, and customers and many new ones. He hopes by strict attention to business, and by charging reasonable prices, to secure a liberal patronage, and to receive a fair portion of public patronage.
april 11 wAt-wtf*

L. STREIFFE.

TESTS

FOR THE SPEEDY AND PERMANENT CURE OF SEMINAL WEAKNESS, NEURALGIC AND HEMORRHOIDAL AFFECTIONS, AND ALL DISORDERS ARISING FROM SATURATED HABITS, OR EXCESSIVE USE OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

THERE are thousands of YOUNG MEN, as well as MIDDLE AGED AND OLD MEN, who are suffering from the extent in the above diseases. Many, perhaps, do not know of their condition, or what assistance is really needed.

For the relief of such, we herewith give a few of the most efficacious symptoms, viz: Weakness of the back and limbs, Pains in the Head and Side, dimness of Sight, Dropsy and Itches before the Eyes, Pulsation of the Heart, Excession, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Timidity, etc. For each and all of the above symptoms these remedies will be found a "Swiss-cream Balm."

This remedies require three prescriptions: A box of *Purificative Pills*, a bottle of *Female Monthly Pills*, and a box of *Female Tonic Pills*, all of which have important offices to perform, and should be used together ever after. Their superiority over other modes of treatment may be briefly stated as follows, viz:

"They diminish the violence of sexual excitement."
"They immediately arrest nocturnal and diurnal emissions."
"They remove local weakness, causing the organs to assume their natural tone and vigor."
"They strengthen the constitution by overcoming debility and general weakness."
"They enliven the spirits, which are usually depressed, by expelling all exciting causes from the system."
By their invigorating properties they restore the patient to his natural health and vigor of manhood.

"They cure when all other means have failed."
"They contain no Mercury, no Opium, nor anything else so dangerous to the system."
"They are easy and pleasant to use, and will not interfere with the patient's usual business or pleasure."

"They can be used without suspicion, or knowledge of even a chemist."
That they may come within the reach of all, we have fixed the retail price of a bottle of *Purificative Pills* at 50 cents per bottle. In ordering in bulk, in addition to the price, twelve cents in money, and ten cents in postage.

LADIES in want of safe and effective remedy for Irregularities, Suppression of the Menstruation, or any disease peculiar to their sex, should use Dr. CATLIN'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. Price by mail, one dollar and twenty cents.

LADIES who are pregnant should not be deceived during pregnancy, as miscarriage will be the consequence.

LADIES who, from ill-health, deformity, or any other humane and reasonable cause, deem it necessary to avoid an increase of family, can do so without interfering with health or constitution by the use of Dr. J. H. COLE'S French Preventive Pills. Price, by mail, and two stamps.

These Pills will also be obtained by addressing the General Agents, as below.

Sent for Dr. CATLIN'S *Medical Treatise on Venereal Diseases*. Price ten cents.

Address, G. W. MILLER & CO., General Agents, Louisville, Ky.

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THE GREAT SOUTHERN WESTERN REMEDY.

Dr. MERWIN'S FEVER & AGUE PILLS.

the permanent cure of Fever and Ague Chills, Fever Compressive Chills, Remittent Fever, Bilious Fever, Doubt Ague, and all periodical diseases that have their origin in the miasmatic effluvia arising from decayed vegetation.

"Fever & Ague" never fails to cure all of the above named Fevers, and what is better, they also act as a preventive, if taken occasionally, or daily, being exposed to the infection. Hence the old saying, "It is no disease till you catch it." These pills are sold under the name of Dr. Merwin's "Fever and Ague Pills," DIFFERENT from all other kind of Medicines, in the following particulars:

"They never fail to perform a speedy and permanent cure."
"They are recommended only for one class of fevers."
"They are agreeable and convenient to take."
"They contain no poisonous materials, being purely vegetable."
"They do not impair the organic functions of the system, or put the body under any artificial stimulus. They require no other medicine to prepare the system for their receipt, or afterwards to allay their action."
"They are not a northern 'catnap-penny humbug,' but are prepared by gentlemen that were born and bred in the South, and under the benign influence of Southern institutions."

"Remember when you purchase these Pills, that they are sent you by the Great Southern and Western Agent Societies, or Sharp's rifles and howie rifles, or 'Blooding Kanakas,' as you many times hear them called in buying our foreign articles."

We wish all to distinctly understand that this is a MEDICAL PREPARATION, prepared from the simplest and purest ingredients, and sold, on our Riverboats, Bayous, and Lakes.

